

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

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At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
[April 7, 1862-1f.]

J. WARNER,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.  
May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 15, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT.

SPEED & BARRETT,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.  
[Jan. 17, '62-1y\*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-1f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
OFFICE in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would seek the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.  
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have just received and opened, on the Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, (Getz's old stand) a complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
WHITE GOODS,  
LINENS,  
EMBROIDERIES,  
GLOVES,  
HOSIERY, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,  
CLOAKS,  
SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Gentlemen will find a complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASIMERES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Our goods having been purchased for cash exclusively, of the largest Importers East, we are enabled to sell them at Cincinnati and Louisville retail prices for cash only, and we pledge ourselves to duplicate all bills purchased in the above cities at retail prices. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to call and examine our stock.  
J. L. & W. H. WAGGENER,  
Late of Danville Ky.

Dec. 21, 1863-1f.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.  
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.  
Jas. R. Pace, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.  
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.  
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.  
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John W. Frewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.  
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Winco Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.  
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.  
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.  
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.  
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.  
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.  
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.  
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.  
James P. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.  
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.  
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin-Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.  
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.  
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.  
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.  
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.  
Leslie Collins, Clerk, Frankfort.  
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.  
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.  
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.  
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.  
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.  
6th Dist.—P. T. Fox, Danville.  
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.  
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.  
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.  
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.  
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.  
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.  
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.  
14th Dist.—V. P. Fowler, Smithland.  
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.  
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.  
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.  
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.  
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.  
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.  
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barksville.  
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.  
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.  
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.  
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.  
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.  
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.  
13th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.  
14th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandige, Burksville.

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.  
I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.  
I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.  
R. P. PEPPER.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1f.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO. MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!  
Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.  
Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to  
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,  
Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.  
Circulars sent free of charge.  
October 30, 1863-6m.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE  
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE  
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS' AND BLANKS.

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.  
2 vols. Price \$10 00  
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.  
1 vol. Price 5 00  
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION.  
1 vol. Price 3 00  
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENKINS.  
1 vol. Price 3 00  
THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855-6.  
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00  
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES.  
1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.  
Price—75 cts. per quire.  
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.  
Price—75 cts. per quire.  
CONSTABLES' SALE NOTICES, RECEIVIN BONDS, &c.  
Price—75 cts. per quire.  
SHERIFFS' RECEIVIN BONDS.  
Price—75 cts. per quire.  
CIRCUIT CLERKS' EXECUTIONS.  
Price—75 cts. per quire.  
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.  
Price—75 cts. per quire.  
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash, and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be prepaid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.  
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.  
March 2, 1864-1f. GRAY & SAFFELL.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1f.

Executor's Notice

THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.

BENONI MACKLIN,  
GEO. B. MACKLIN,  
Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.

N. B. In order that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, heretofore all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promises will not be taken for Wheat and Corn.

B. & G. B. MACKLIN,  
Executors.  
Jan. 18, 1864.

Warning to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of Kentucky river, in Franklin county, and near Frankfort, known as the T. S. Page homestead, or "Rough and Ready" farm; and the Grapery adjoining the same, lately owned by Page and Volger. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.

JOHN WALCOTT,  
GEORGE E. WALCOTT,  
Franklin county, March 12, 1864-w4w1m.

Warning to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of main Elkhorn, in Franklin county. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.

F. T. HAYDON,  
J. J. LONG,  
JOSEPH LONG,  
Guardian for B. A. Long.  
Franklin co., March 14, 1864-w4w1f.

THE RURAL AMERICAN.

The Best Paper for Farmers and Fruit Growers—Eight Dollars Premium for only Twenty Subscribers!

I WANT 10,000 Club agents to circulate the RURAL AMERICAN, Utica, N. Y. Volume VIII commenced January 1st, 1864, paper free to club subscribers in December! This is decidedly the best and cheapest farmer's and fruit grower's paper in existence, at only ONE DOLLAR a year, and every subscriber is promoted to the best GRAPE VINES known to exist, sent free of all expense, or ONE DOLLAR'S worth of RUSSELL'S GREAT PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS, the largest and most productive in the world; many of which are actually as large as HENS' EGGS!

Every person who remits ONE DOLLAR will receive the paper FREE to January next, and through 1864 for his money! Sample copies sent free to all applicants with full details. Positively I offer the best terms to Postmasters and other club agents of any other publisher in this country. EIGHT DOLLARS is paid in advance for every club of TWENTY subscribers! I have an immense supply of the choicest grape vines, all of which are to be FREE to my subscribers! Send for specimen copies immediately, and address T. B. MINER, Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y. March 24, 1864-2m.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER FORILLARD,  
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,  
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,  
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.  
Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches, American Goldenrod, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.  
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Landyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in price of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.  
Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Camanor, No. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.  
April 24, 1863-1y.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Poynter for Georgetown, and at Lexington via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 5:50 A. M., and leave Louisville at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,  
Superintendent.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN  
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.  
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE  
Nicholasville, 12:20 P. M. Covington, 6:00 P. M.  
Lexington, 1:10 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M.  
Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:46 A. M.  
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Trains.  
For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
A. H. RANSOM,  
Gen'l Ticket Agent.  
Nov. 30, 1863-1f.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Pendleton county, Ky., at Falmouth, Ky., on the 26th day of March, 1864, a negro man, as a runaway slave, who calls himself HENRY; aged about 30 years, height 5 feet 8 inches, color black, stoutly made, and weighs about 150 pounds; says his name is Henry, and claims first one and then another as his master—all residents of different places. The owner (whoever he be) of said slave is hereby notified to apply for, prove his property, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away, in conformity to the laws of the State of Kentucky, otherwise he will be dealt with according to the same.  
P. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.  
April 8, 1864.-w1m-305.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY,  
Paducah, Ky., March 29, 1864.  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky will take place at their Banking house in Paducah, on MONDAY, the 23 day of May, 1864, at which an election will be held for five Directors for the parent Bank, and five for each of its Branches, to serve during the next twelve months.  
JAMES D. DAVIS, Cashier.  
April 6, 1864.-tw1d-304. (ch. B'k.)

Turnpike Notice.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, for Scott county, of the Frankfort and Georgetown Turnpike Company, will be held at the Farmers' Bank, Georgetown, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of APRIL, 1864.  
J. C. McCALLA, Sec'y.  
March 28, 1864.-1d.

NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., March 31, 1864.  
WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailor of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864.

From the Nashville Union.

## THE SHELBYVILLE MEETING.

### Speech of General Rousseau.

### HIS VIEWS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

### Kentucky Affairs Discussed.

### The Union Cause will Triumph.

### Speeches of Gov. Johnson and Others.

### A LIVELY TIME IN GENERAL.

At least 2,500 citizens of Middle and East Tennessee attended the meeting at Shelbyville April 2d, 1864, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Eleven counties were represented, but a fair day would have witnessed delegates from at least fifty. No resolutions were passed, but speeches were made by Gen. Rousseau, Gov. Johnson, Col. Tillman, and others. As this is the first important speech by Gen. Rousseau this year, we give it as nearly verbatim as we were able to report it. We have taken great pains to render it correct, as we are anxious to see it circulated, believing it will do a good work.

After the meeting had been duly organized, the President, Judge Cooper, introduced Gen. Rousseau in the following complimentary speech:

I feel proud of my position as President of this meeting; proud of the fact that at this moment there are passing before us to the front, with the noble old banner flying, soldiers prepared to fight the battles of their country; fight and conquer the army which had for its parent treason and crime, and which must surely succumb before the gallant heroes of the nation. I congratulate you all—ladies, citizens, and soldiers, that you have present among you to-day the man whose administrative talent, and high qualities as a soldier have restored order in this State, where anarchy so recently reigned supreme; the man whose course has been universally endorsed by every loyal citizen; the hero has proved his faith by his works; who, without boasting of his patriotism, has evinced it on many a bloody battle field; it is scarcely necessary to say that I refer to Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, whom I now introduce to you.

After the cheering had subsided, General Rousseau said:

I am proud to be here to-day; proud of you as citizens of this town and county, always true to the Union and the Constitution; proud of your noble women, who, defying the threats of power, cheered and comforted Union prisoners while enthralled among you, promising them a speedy and happy deliverance; proud of you as citizens of Tennessee; and still more proud of you as citizens of the United States—of that nation whose future glory is inseparably intertwined with its unity. I know few of you personally; but I claim you all as my friends; I felt that every Union man is my brother. We may differ on minor points, yet to us whether our nation shall live or die we agree; but let us all, who have the great paramount good—the salvation of the nation and the nation's liberties—most at heart grasp hands like brethren, and swear upon our country's altar, that, till the crisis is past; till our mutual safety is assured, till patriotism triumphs, and treason succumbs; we will never allow our minor differences to shake our energies in support of the Government, and the people's sovereignty, upon which it is based.

Four years since, you were a free and happy people. How different is your condition now! What prompted the desire for a change? What oppression, what tyranny, what great wrongs have you suffered, to prompt the effort to Government the government, inviting all the evils that now afflict you? What interest of yours had suffered? Did you desire wealth?—You had but to put forth your hands and they were filled. You were free as air; you were prosperous and happy. All that a great and glorious Government could give, you possessed to the fullest. Every man's house was his castle, and none dared to cross the threshold without the consent of its owner; his property was safe; there were then few of the robberies, thefts, or murders now so rife in the land; and then the malefactor was brought to justice. The laws were supreme; and these laws were but the expression of the will of the people themselves.

Then why the rebellion? The loyal portion of the community opposed it; but office, place, and power were in the hands of the malcontents, and they precipitated the country into a war. Thousands went into the current because they had not the moral courage to resist it; the State has gone out of the Union, said they, and we must go with it. The State out of the Union! Not at all. And who was the State? Was it Isham G. Harris, and his followers who held offices, which they obtained by false pretences, the State? They went out; but the State remains an integral part of the nation, and as such it must continue till time shall cease to be.

Did you vote Tennessee out of the Union, even were it possible to vote a State out? You gave 60,000 majority for the old Government, the last time you freely gave an expression of opinion. The final election when an apparent majority was given for separation, you all know to have been a farce. (Voices: "That's so.") Boys of ten years old were marched up and asked "How will Mr. So and So vote?" ("We know that to be true.") You are right there; the whole thing was a swindle. By such means and a reign of terror, were you forced into an attitude of hostility to the government; by such a process were thousands of thoughtless young men plunged into the abyss of treason; and yet they call this taking a State out of the Union. You are not out of the Union. I am often asked by secessionists "why not let them go, as they do not wish to live with us?" I tell them to go; go where they will; to the devil if they like; but leave the soil behind them; that is as much ours as theirs. But they would not be permitted to break up this Government. It belongs to us, as a people; to the North and to the South; every foot of land is an integral part of the national domains. And must remain so forever.

Now that you are calm will you answer me and say what you wanted of the Government that you did not obtain? Was any

right denied to you? Was your influence as Southern men, in the affairs of the Government less than it should have been? Not at all.

The truth is, and it is a matter of history, that Southern politicians have controlled the policy of the nation; held and bestowed its offices, and ruled it as with a rod of iron for the last fifty years, less very short intervals. They have named for President Southern men or "Northern men with Southern principles." Devotion to slavery was the only avenue to the chief magistracy of the country, and to official positions within the gift of an administration. In all things they had their way. They never failed to obtain support from those in pursuit of public plunder. They controlled an interest so consolidated; a property so gigantic, its price; and there were enough in the North ready to pander to this overbearing power, either for office or money, to secure the coveted supremacy to the oligarchy. All territory fit for slavery, and more, was set apart to them, by metes and bounds; until their arrogance prompted them to demand all, and these metes and bounds were swept away by them, and all territories opened to the inroads of slavery; when protection to the institution was demanded at the hands of Congress. Indeed it was vaguely hinted that the whole United States was to become slave territory instead of free; and certainly the demand was arrogantly made, for protection, under the law, to slave property, in the hands of the master, in transit through the free States or while sojourning there, at the will of the owner. A fugitive slave law, in its most offensive form, was long before demanded and given; and executed more faithfully than any criminal law in any Southern State. In fact, scarcely anything, reasonable or unreasonable, which was demanded by our "Southern brethren" was ever withheld. Even when Southern politicians, in Congress, first draining the last dollar from the United States treasury, and then treasonably left the halls of the national legislature, they still held the balance of power, and could have controlled the destinies of the nation if they would. But amid peace and prosperity unparalleled; and while thus holding the power of the government in their own hands, they raised the cry of oppression, only because there was a remote possibility that they might be ousted from official places. On the false pretext that their interests were in danger from "Northern oppression," they raised a hue and cry for their "rights;" they must have their "rights." In this, your troubles began. You were taught to believe that your rights were invaded, and that privileges you were entitled to, were denied you; that the people of the North would steal your negroes, or violently set them free; that you were to be subjugated, and made slaves; and that your only remedy was to break up the Government, and leave the public property in Southern States, together with the Mississippi River; and making a new government, with the constitutional right to any State to secede and break it up at will. This hue and cry for "rights," appeared to drive people crazy; they went into spasms, clutched the air, and pulled their hair, resembling in their actions, those who, in early days in Kentucky, were afflicted with the mania called the "ficks."

Having from ambitious motives, resolved upon the dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a Confederacy based upon Slavery, or what they term the "proper relations between capital and labor," they employed these means to "educate the Southern mind, and fire the Southern heart," and to prepare the people to unite in an unreasonable schemes which would end in their own elevation to the power they coveted. You were told that there were no danger in all this; that there would be no war; that the people of the free States would not fight; that they would yield up their Government; or that if there was a war, it would be on free State soil; and at any rate you could whip them free to one.

You had been taught that the States were sovereign, and told that they had a right to secede; and that you must adhere to your State in any course they might pursue. When they could, they obtained a pledge from you, to follow your State, and fight for her in any cause. You are now paying the penalty of that fatal pledge. They knew you had it to pay, as well as they knew that Isham G. Harris and his associates were, for the purposes of disunion, the State of Tennessee. On all these subjects, we sought to reason with the traitors; and begged to be heard, but they turned to us a deaf year; they declared the time for argument had passed; that we were at any rate but Lincolnites, Abolitionists, and submissionists, and unfit to be heard. Finally they fired upon Fort Sumter, and the war began. Mr. Lincoln called upon the country for men to suppress the insurrection, and save the Government, and was denounced as a tyrant and traitor for his pains. What has occurred since, we all know. In suffering, you, and those around you have borne your part; and now in this lull in the storm, you gather together, to consult of the public good; and you ask yourselves what all this is for, and how it came to pass. You ask how Tennessee and Kentucky, with interests identical, are divided and hostile; and how it is, that you and your brethren, of the free States, are cutting each others throats, and daily committing legalized highway robbery upon each other. I will tell you the cause, and the means used. It was to gratify the ambition of Southern politicians; to give power and place to Jeff. Davis and the slave aristocracy, by establishing a slave oligarchy, and placing him and the others at its head. Undoubtedly slavery was the means used; indeed nothing else, but slavery, with its prejudices, and arrogance, would have caused us to fight each other. Nothing else could have brought about this great revolution. Every body believes this now; and every one is astonished that he did not see it before. It has been the rallying cry of traitors from the first; and all loyal men, in spite of the most indignant denial, were set down as its enemies, and denounced as Abolitionists, Hessians, and Vandals.

It was arrogantly and foolishly thrust between them and their Government; and the whole nation was invited and in fact forced to make war upon it. It was not enough that we held it as property; and acknowledged the right of the master to his negro, as we did to his horse and his hog, but we were required to say that it was a holy and sacred thing, directly from God, and that we should fall down and worship it; that we should sacrifice every other right—even liberty itself—to this ebony idol. On the pretext that it was in danger, we were called upon to give up the government of our forefathers, and the inalienable rights of American citizens. To place its existence "beyond a contingency" it was to be withdrawn from the Union, and made the foundation of a "great slave republic," into which no "Yank" should ever be permitted to enter.

Whatever this hue and cry about slavery and abolitionism may have done elsewhere,

we all know what it did in the border States; we are indebted to it for whatever of treason we have had within them. You know, as well as I do, that Tennessee fared, on that subject, as they did. As surely as the sun shines, it alone divided Tennessee and Kentucky; and now when it has enabled these miscreants to bring upon us all the desolation and bloodshed of this war—and we modestly, and not above our breath say that if slavery gets between us and the government it must go down, they assert that we are merely setting up a pretext for breaking down the institution. But that will not in the least affect the final result. We care nothing for what secessionists and traitors may say; we will put down the rebellion, but we will abolish slavery in the hands of the secessionists first. I say this, I who am a Southern man, that if I had the power I would strip every secessionist, and every accession sympathizer of the last slave he has, and set him free; I would do it with alacrity, and the doing of it would be a labor of love. I would take away from them the power ever again to divide the American people, and involve them in a cruel civil war. Now will not some gentleman please call me an abolitionist? I don't care if you do; but I have never been an abolitionist; have never had the least sympathy with political abolitionism. If you please, you may call me a war abolitionist, for surely I would abolish slavery in the hands of those on whom we make war as enemies of the Government. For the rights of property of loyal men, niggers included, I contend, and will defend them. But the traitors under Jeff. Davis must take care of their niggers if they can.

But slavery is hardly worth talking about now. It is "gone up," and I allude to it as almost a thing of the past; and as being the cause of the war. Its utter destruction is now but a matter of time; and a short time at that. With you it is worthless, and I would not give my riding horse for any 500 slaves in your State. We loyal men predicted this course of things at the start, and told the traitors they were the real abolitionists; and that a war about the slave would set him free; and I ask you; did we tell the truth, or was it a lie? I not only thought, and now think, the assertion was true, but I am greatly inclined to make good what I then said. I am satisfied we shall have no peace on the continent, while slavery exists; and that its existence is utterly inconsistent with that of our Government. Solemnly I declare this is my undoubting conviction. You will not wonder then, at what I have said.

I believe we must abolish slavery in order to suppress the rebellion. The traitor leaders believe this too; in proof of which I refer you to the message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, published a few days since. He lays great stress upon the institution, to feed, and cloth, and keep up the rebel army; and advises the removal of the slaves out of the reach of the "abolitionists" that they may not abolish it! Ah! it is unconstitutional, say secessionists and copperheads. An invasion of constitutional rights. I like that. Constitutional rights to those who repudiate all constitutional obligations, denouncing us as foreign enemies! If these gentlemen would have us respect their rights, as under the Constitution of the United States, let them pledge their allegiance to it, and all will be right. But they can not shield themselves under an institution which they scoff at, and spit upon as of Lincoln's Government.

I am often asked, if we will suppress the rebellion and restore the Government. (Voices, yes, yes.) Well, perhaps, yes; but with a qualification. I am for the old Government, less the riding on rails, tarring and feathering, and hanging for opinion's sake. I am willing to the old Government, with free speech and a free press, to discuss all questions of property and policy, at all proper times and places. That we never had under the old Government. Slavery was in the way; and if slavery, with these incidents, is a part of the old Government, then I don't want the old Government as it was.

The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, has been the cry; but the Union now is as it was the day it was formed, and only those who sympathize with the secessionists, hold that the Union was and is not. I tell them I do not doubt that the rebellion will be suppressed. I have never doubted that; and if we do not get the old Government as it was, we will endeavor to retain as much of it as we can. The Government restored will and must be stronger than the old one; and the right of coercion to preserve the existence of the Government will be settled beyond a doubt, once and forever.

KENTUCKY AND THE DRAFT.—Secessionists everywhere are just now much encouraged by the condition of affairs in Kentucky. They have some hope of difficulties—perhaps of collision between Kentucky and the General Government. That State is called upon to furnish her quota of soldiers for our army; and with a view to ascertain her strength in able bodied men, an enrollment has been ordered of all of her able bodied black men, including slaves. They may or may not be drafted; but the enrollment points in that direction; and yet she may, if she will, fill her quota with white men. The drafting of negroes a large portion of the people of Kentucky are opposed. I have been opposed to it myself; my prejudices, like theirs, were against it; and like them, I had rather it would not be, if we could get along as well without it; and yet I am free to say, that my judgement is not as free in my way as my prejudices in this matter; for there is no good reason why a negro, any more than a white man, should be exempted from fighting for the Government under which he is to be free. But our prejudices whisper in our ears, that it places them on an equality with the white man, to put upon them the soldiers' uniform, and place them in the ranks of the army; that the flag of our country is polluted by the touch of their degraded hands; and that we are dishonored by their enlistment; that this is the white man's war, with our "southern brethren," and we should not allow the negro to fight them. Well, I have thought over all this; have trodden my prejudices under my feet, and asked myself whether the poor men—the masses of the country—who fill the ranks of our army, and fight the battles of the nation, should stand a double or treble draft, and leave their wives and children, or fathers and mothers, perhaps never to return again; or that a fair proportion of the able bodied blacks of the country should be called upon to do their part of the fighting in this war for the existence of the Government. And I am frank to tell you that I think the negro should do his share.

I don't like to fight much by the side of a negro; my prejudices are in the way; in fact, they have been at war with my judgement from the beginning of the rebellion till the present moment. But, if necessary to save the Government, I would without hesitation, take command of a division of negroes, and do the best fighting I could in

the holy cause of my country. If at the battle of Perryville, about 4 o'clock P. M., or at the battle of Stone River, at two o'clock in the day, when the army was at loose ends, and victory hung upon a mere chance, there had been ten thousand United States black soldiers near, I would have said with alacrity, "go in, Coffee," and would cheerfully have gone in with them; and whilst victory perched upon their standard, I should have never thought the old flag degraded in their hands; nor would any honest man. General Jackson—considered rather a Southern man—born in South Carolina—fought with them, against the British, at New Orleans; they behaved well, and he thanked them for it, calling them his "colored fellow-citizens." And neither he nor they felt themselves degraded by fighting with or against these blacks. All agree that the negro may dig ditches, and build fortifications for white men to fight in; that he may cook them food; that he may "tote" ammunition for the artillerymen, and even thrust it into the mouth of the cannon; the enemy, yet we cannot bear that he should pull a trigger. For myself, I see no difference in these several methods of engaging in these warlike operations; and if you will but press the white man hard enough, he will be glad of the aid of the negro, or "any other man." The rebels had used him as a soldier long since, could they have trusted him. They will use him yet, in that capacity, if they can. Already he has served them in every other way. The idea that we should fight the rebels with white men only that we may not shock their nice sensibilities, by pitting the negro against them, is highly ridiculous. They are not so fastidious, but employ bloodhounds to chase down Union men; and savage Indians to fight, tomahawk and scalp our soldiers. They have cruelly thrust this war upon us, and have no right to say who shall fight them; and the more they don't like it the more I do. (Laughter.) But I think the negro may and will be well used in garrisoning fortifications and railroads, thereby permitting white men to go to the front. If the secessionists don't want to fight niggers; if it is not to their taste; let them lay down their arms and act like honest men.

This question has given to the Kentucky secessionist a little capital, and he has used it with alacrity. He has appealed to the prejudices of many loyal men, exciting them against the Government, and snorting himself into a great rage over it. But it will do no harm: Kentucky is loyal as she is gallant and brave; and she will not abandon the Government in its struggle for existence. The slaves of loyal men enlisted will be paid for; disloyal men should have nothing for their negroes. The constitutional right to convert slaves, as private property, to the public use, is clear; for there is nothing so holy about slavery, as to differ it from other property. All this clamor in Kentucky, I venture to say, has been raised by those who will neither fight themselves, for our Government, nor allow others to do it, if they can prevent it. As I before said, it is a great many truly loyal people of Kentucky do less oppose it; but the secessionists alone would resist it by force, and when you come to draft even them, and send them forth to fight, they will cry out, "won't you please take somebody's nigger in my place."

I am sure the best thing for the citizen in Tennessee and Kentucky, is to put his negro into the army, when he can; it is the best disposition he will ever make of him. Most of the Tennesseans I have talked to, agree with me in this, and especially the secessionists; for though Tennessee is a slave State, you all know that slavery is virtually dead in it, and will never be valuable again.

THE WAR WAS THURST UPON US.—As I have told you before. The traitors seized all the public property they could on slaves soil; our forts, arsenals, mints, and arms were seized, and the Mississippi river, the great national highway was closed against all but the seceding States, unless they submitted to the payment of toll, and the right of search.—The traitors established a custom house on Neame's landing on the Mississippi, and forced our boats at that port, to pay toll; and sent their officers of the customs into the state rooms of our wives and daughters, to see that the impost laws of the bogus Confederacy were not evaded. Our boats were forced to land, and submit to this indignity on our own river. It was ours, as much as it was theirs. The great Northwest, including Kentucky could not well live without it; its navigation was a matter of bread to them and to us. It was a "right" deserving the name indeed; and one we could not surrender, without sacrificing our self-respect, and our manhood; and rather than do that, we yielded it, as it was proposed to be taken, sinking us so low in cowardly degradation, we would have seen the whole country sink.

We were coolly told, by the traitors, that possibly we would be allowed to treat for the right to use the river, provided we would lay down our arms, and beg their pardon, and stand at a respectful distance, that we might not offend their nostrils while we negotiated. This alone was sufficient to drive us into war.

CONSERVATIVES—RADICALS.—Much is said of radicalism and conservatism; of the party in power and the party out power; of constitutional Union men and the unconditional Union men. For myself, I have no party. The friends of the Government I hold to be my friends. Its enemies I will fight wherever I find them, whether they belong to Jeff. Davis' army, with weapons in their hands, or the copperheads and covert traitors of the free States, who assail our soldiers because they are for the Government. I hold them all alike as enemies. The copperhead—a cowardly knave—who has not even the apology of prejudice for his treason, I despise as much for his truckling to the slave aristocracy, who spit upon him, and hold their noses while he begs to be permitted to aid them in breaking up the Government, as I do for his hypocritical cant about "constitutional rights," about "the Constitution as it is," and the Union as it was," willing at the same time that Jeff Davis should destroy both.

The times have changed the meaning of words. A conservative seems to be one willing to see the traitors destroy the constitution; and he is a radical who pledges life, and property, and honor, to the maintenance of his Government.

OUR DUTY.—Is to stand by the Government at all hazards and to the last; to save it or let everything go to destruction with it; to support and strengthen the hands of authorities in this struggle for life and liberty. There is safety alone in success. If errors occur and wrongs are committed, it is no more than should be expected. Such are the incidents of civil war; and they are fewer in our country than were ever known before. Denunciation is no remedy. Let those so loud and so bitter in their denunciation of the administration, be but half so kind to it as to Jeff Davis' concern, and they would say far less than they do. And let the intensely loyal from the free States remember what you have endured as Southern

Patrols. You have suffered alike from friend and foe. You have been denounced by the traitors as untrue to the South. By extreme unionists, your loyalty is often doubted; and I know you have been robbed by both sides. As a southern man I know what you have suffered, and what you must still endure. I have passed through the ordeal myself.

Loyal men in the free States know nothing of the cost of loyalty in the South. When the fight is ended, and the smoke of battle is lifted from the field, they seek for their dead and wounded friends, where the loyal armies stood; we do that also; but we then go to the spot where the lines of the enemy were formed; and in the mist of tears we there seek and find the mangled forms of our friends and brothers, and can but press them to our hearts, and tenderly nurse and restore them if living. If dead, we sorrowfully put them away forever. Erring brothers they were—but our brothers still.

Notwithstanding all this, our loyalty is often impugned. But what matters it to us? We know how dearly we love our country, and what sacrifices men may make, and still live. Such is Southern loyalty. Starvation,—humiliation,—disgrace,—fire,—faggot, and the rack—suffering and death in every form cannot shake it. Bear up, my countrymen, like brave men amid the desolation around you; bear up to the last. The end is not distant; and with it the blessings of liberty under the old flag.

If the soldiers of our army treat you badly you will not forget there are bad men in all armies—in every cause; and that this is a time of civil war. In time, the evil will be corrected, and good men will stand by and defend you. Assume towards the Government but a loyal attitude; pledge it your earnest support as a community by concentrated action, and in time it will protect you. It is the Government of the people, and their duty is to protect and defend their own.

The enemy's cry of "Lincoln's men," is nothing; we are no man's men; we are free, and resolved to be free.

Do not be misled by appearances in Kentucky; she is loyal and true as ever; and perhaps the most loyal State, to day, in the Union. Copperheads and traitors she certainly has, as every other State; but they are neither so numerous nor demonstrative. And like the rest, she has her brave hearts that nothing can corrupt or deter; and her soldiers in the field are loyal, as they are brave and good. Their soldierly bearing in camp and on the battle field evince their devotion to their country. Their ranks are depleted and thinned but they can neither be alarmed nor discouraged; they vie with their brethren of the other States in deeds of heroism.

I am much obliged, gentlemen and ladies, for your kind and undivided attention to what I have had to say; and I beg leave to say, that as loyal men, I am at all times your humble servant.

The General then retired amid prolonged and hearty applause.

After speeches by Gov. Johnson and Col. Lewis Tillman, in which they discussed the questions of slavery and reorganization in all their bearings, the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union.

## TEN DOLLARS.

WILL be paid for information that will convict the person that props open the GATES and throw down the FENCES on my premises.  
J. W. WALKOTT.  
Franklin co., April 4, 1864.—1m.

## SPEER & STEPHENS,

158 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

COLORS, AND

WRAPPING PAPERS,

OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT.

April 6, 1864.—tw2m-304.

## Notice to Merchants and Forwarders.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE.  
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, April 1st, 1864.  
AN ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENT of the Treasury Department (Thos. H. Vestman, Esq.) having been assigned to duty in this city in connection with the Prohibited List specified in section 33 of the trade Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, September 11, 1863, papers looking to the transportation for sale in Tennessee or other insurrectionary State, of liquors, drugs, and medicines, munitions and other prohibited articles, will be presented directly to him, at his desk in the Custom House. These papers should show that the applicant has a trade store at the place to which he wishes the article or articles permitted, and consist of the certificate of a local special agent attached to the recommendation of the General commanding the department or district into which the goods are to go, with a list in detail of the article or articles to be permitted, specifying each by name and quantity.

When such papers are presented to the Surveyor of the Customs in this city, approved by the Assistant Special Agent above named, and accompanied by duplicate invoices in due form, permits will issue without delay.

W. D. GALLAGHER,  
Surveyor, &c., Louisville, Ky.  
April 6, 1864.—tw1w-304.

## NEW CHINA STORE!

No. 6 Higgin's Block, Main-street,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

## D. RUNYON

WOULD call the attention of Wholesale and Retail purchasers to his extensive assortment of NEW GOODS just arriving, comprising an elegant variety of

French and English Porcelain,

DINNER, TEA,

And Dessert Sets;

White Granite, and Vitrified Iron Stone Ware; Printed and Common Goods;

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

Cut and Pressed Glassware; Looking Glasses;

SILVER PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE;

FANCY GOODS;

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

And a very general and complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

All of which he offers on the most favorable terms to cash buyers. Call and examine his stock.  
March 13, 1864.—1m. [Obs. & Rep.]

## Beer and Ale.

I AM THE AGENT OF WOLF & WALKER, The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited.  
L. TOBIN.  
Frankfort, March 30, 1864.—1m

## FOR SALE!

1,200 Choice Bacon Hams;  
100 BACON SIDES;  
200 KEGS PRIME LARD,  
64 TIERCES PRIME LARD;  
2 TIERCES SUGAR-CURED DR'D BEEF.  
For sale by GRAY & TODD.  
Frankfort, March 14, 1864.—6t-w.

## J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m.

## Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement.  
And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.  
JOHN HALY.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1864.—1f.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

## A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

## LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDRENS'

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID AND MOROCCO BOOTEES,

OF

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

## GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL.

March 13, 1864.—1f.

## HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on hand.

## Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE

## SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

Valises and Traveling Bags,

Just received. Call and examine at

S. C. BULL'S.

March 13, 1864.—1f.

## S. C. BULL,

AT THE OLD STAND,

(TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

## HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARGEST and best selected stocks of

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Ever brought to this city. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his stock, which he purchased in person, from first hands in New York and Philadelphia, and will be sold at Cincinnati and Louisville retail prices.

March 13, 1864.—1f.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that, AARON HASH, who stands indicted in the Laurel Circuit Court, for the murder of James West



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864.

## CALL FOR A UNION MEETING.

### People of Franklin Arouse!

The unconditional Union men of Franklin county, all citizens who are not willing to be transferred body and soul by "the majority" of the late Central Committee to the Peace Democracy of the North by the Vallandigham-Wood Chicago Convention, are requested to meet at the Metropolitan Hall, in the city of Frankfort, on Monday, April 13, 1864, County Court day, to appoint delegates to the Union State Convention, to assemble at Louisville, on the 25th May next. Let every Union man attend.

### Gen. Rousseau's Speech.

On the second page we give a recent speech of Major General ROUSSEAU, at Shelbyville, Tennessee, and commend it to the attention and consideration of the people. Let all read it; and give their neighbors a chance to do likewise.

The Journal's Guthrie-Prentice Clique of Copperheads and Conservatives are admirably described and dissected, by the General. How do they like it?

Some papers are circulating a statement that Gen. BURNETT has been appointed to superintend the enrollment and enlistment and draft in this State. It is a mistake. Gen. S. G. BURNETT, commanding the military district of Kentucky, has had all matters of that kind placed in his hands. The President and Secretary of War, consulting the wishes and prejudices of the people of Kentucky, confided the business to a Kentucky officer, in whom all loyal people have the utmost confidence.

The German newspaper in Cincinnati which recently came out for FREMONT, at the late municipal election in that city supported the Vallandigham ticket! We begin to think that there was some basis for the assertion, not long since made, that FREMONT had requested the nomination of the "Peace Democracy" at the Chicago Convention.

### Union Victories.

The State election of Connecticut was held on the 4th of April, and resulted in a complete Union victory.

New Jersey has also gone for the Union party.

Rhode Island has followed suit with New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey. Maryland has gone overwhelmingly for the Union and Emancipation candidates for the State Constitutional Convention.

St. Louis, St. Joseph, and other cities of Missouri; The cities of Indiana; and those of Ohio, have almost universally elected their Union tickets, in opposition to the "Peace Democrats," and "Conservatives."

### Twelfth Regiment Ohio Cavalry.

This splendid regiment passed through Frankfort, on Saturday last. The regiment is commanded by Col. R. W. RATCLIFF, formerly of the Second Ohio Cavalry. It is one thousand strong, and each man is armed with a sabre, a seven-shooting carbine, and a six-shooting navy revolver.

On Friday night they encamped some two miles from town, on the Shelbyville turnpike. The men are under the finest discipline, and their conduct at their camp and along the march, is commended, by all in the most favorable terms. Officers and men have, by their soldierly conduct, won the respect and praise of all. We wish them health and honor, and a speedy and safe return to the friends they have behind.

On Thursday night, the regiment was encamped some four miles west from Shelbyville on the Louisville turnpike. Had they known of the raid into Shelbyville, we suspect that few of the guerrillas would have left the town with whole skins.

The officers of the regiment declined the most earnest solicitations to accept of quarters at the houses of farmers near their camp. They stay with their men.

### Raid into Shelbyville.

We have a letter from Shelbyville, from which we learn, that about one o'clock, on Friday morning last, thirty guerrillas came into that town, from the direction of Mt. Eden. A portion went to the livery stable of Mr. STEPHEN P. MIDDLETON, broke down the front door, and robbed the stable of seven valuable horses, one of which belonged to Mr. MIDDLETON, one to Rev. G. W. MERRITT, and two to Mr. S. REID. Mr. MIDDLETON, came into the stable while the scoundrels were getting the horses, when he was instantly surrounded, and two pistols placed at his breast, with the remark that if he uttered a word he would be instantly shot.

It was very evident that the villains knew all about the horses, for they remarked that "one they wanted was not in the stable." It had been taken out late Thursday evening.

In the meantime, a portion of the band went to the Bank and endeavored to get in. The Cashier was absent, but a young man was at the house, and refused to open the doors. The guerrillas then went around and got on the back porch, when the ladies at the house began crying murder, fire, &c., which induced the scoundrels to leave in double-quicktime, without doing any further damage.

The night was too dark to distinguish the faces of the scoundrels; but it is believed that one or two were recognized sufficiently to identify them.

These rascals have been roving about Shelby and Spencer counties, stealing horses, robbing citizens, &c., for several weeks, and we think it is time that some relief should be given to the people.

Col. B. M. HALL, Messrs P. WILLIS, J. V. NUCKOLS, J. C. BROWN, Mrs. D. SHANNON, and others had been robbed of horses, money, watches, &c., previous to the raid Friday morning.

On the night of April 5, there was a very destructive fire in Boston, destroying the Winthrop House, the Masonic Temple, and other valuable buildings. With the Masonic Temple was lost many mementoes that no money can replace.

### Rebels Proposing to Burn New York, Boston, &c.

The Richmond Whig has made the following bid for incendiaries to burn New York, Philadelphia, and other Northern cities:—

We may not, it is true, be able to send a raiding party to dash into Philadelphia or New York to do the work, nor have we artillery that will carry Greek fire far enough to reach them; but we have that which will go further than horsemen can ride, and will penetrate what the mightiest artillery would make no impression on—we have money. A million of dollars would lay in ashes New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington and all their chief cities, and the men to do the business may be picked up by the hundred in the streets of those very cities. If it should be thought unsafe to use them, there are daring men in Canada—of Morgan's and other commands—who have escaped from Yankee dungeons, and who would rejoice at an opportunity of doing something that would make all Yankee dom howl with anguish and consternation. That what we are saying may be given a still more practical turn, we will add that we know and have talked with a man—a well known officer in the army, and every way competent and fit—who is ready and anxious to proceed to Canada at once on this business. He knows the risks he will encounter, but he is sure of the results that will be achieved.

We have addressed ourselves to the authorities of the Government, because we feel not a shadow of a doubt that this mode of warfare would, under the circumstances be justifiable, legitimate and right. But should they reject the plan, as we suppose they will, then we wish to remind the public that the scheme can as well be executed by private enterprise as by the direction or connivance of the authorities.

Richmond, for whom such a fate was designed, Charleston every day witnessing the disposition of the enemy in this regard, and hourly experiencing the hazard of having their purposes achieved, could easily raise the money needed for the accomplishment of the design. Money will supply the men, and they, properly organized and directed, would easily and certainly do the work.

### War News and Army Items.

APRIL 8.—A telegram from Little Rock, Arkansas, to St. Louis, gives the following details of a successful raid by Col. P. Clayton, who is winning an enviable notoriety by his brilliant dashes:—

On March 27th, Col. Clayton, with a small force of infantry and cavalry and one battery, went to Mount Elba, on Sabine river leaving the infantry and artillery there to guard the bridge and cover Pine Bluff, he proceeded with his cavalry toward Long View further down the Sabine, and twenty miles southeast of where the main body of the rebel army was stationed for the purpose of destroying the pontoon bridges, and army stores at that place.

Lieut. Greathouse's 1st Indiana, and Lieut. Young, 5th Arkansas cavalry, were sent in the advance with a hundred men, and on arriving at the bridge, saw a large force of rebels on the opposite side preparing to cross. Our officers hailed the enemy; told them they belonged to Shelby's command, which dresses in the National uniform—that the Federals were upon them and begged them to hurry to their rescue. The rebels rushed forward, and the first that crossed were captured. Their guns were thrown into the river. In this way 250 men were captured. Thirty-five wagons laden with supplies were destroyed, and 300 horses and mules, and the paymaster's safe, containing \$60,000 in Confederate money were taken, after which the bridge was burned. This, and a march of eighty miles, were accomplished in twenty-four hours. The prisoners captured during the expedition, numbered 370, including many officers. They reached Little Rock on the 2d.

It is stated that the corps of Gens. BANKS and A. J. SMITH met at Alexandria, and were on the March to Shreveport. It is further stated that several iron-clad gunboats had gone up Red river to Shreveport. The rebels boast that they have at that place three very formidable iron-clads, which will destroy the Federal vessels.

The telegraph reports that Gen. Grant is investing Culpepper with a formidable cordon of fortifications. The War Department has issued an order reducing Generals Stone, Porter and Naglee to their original positions in their regiments; and dismissing Gen. Montgomery from the service.

On the 4th April, the following order was issued from the Office of the Adjutant General:—

By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes and assignments have been made in army corps commanders: Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan assigned to the command of the cavalry corps Army of the Potomac; the 11th and 12th army corps are consolidated, and will be called the first army corps, Maj. Gen. Hooker assigned to the command; Major Gen. Gordon Granger relieved from command of the 4th army corps, and Major Gen. Howard assigned in his stead; Major Gen. Schofield assigned to the command of the 23d army corps.

Major Gen. Slocum will report to Major General Sherman, commanding Division of Mississippi, and Major Gen. Stoneman will report to Major Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of Ohio, for assignment. Major Gen. Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Captain Horace Porter, U. S. Ord. department, is announced as Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. Gen. Grant, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. Gen. That portion of this order relating to the consolidation of the 11th and 12th corps has been amended so as to denominate the consolidation of the 20th, instead of the 1st corps.

The Cairo news has been furnished with orders issued by the rebel Gen. Buford, in reference to the recent raid upon Paducah, in which is the usual amount of rebel boasting, and falsifying.

### Presbytery of West Lexington.

This Presbytery stands adjourned to meet at the Second Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Kentucky, at 7 o'clock, P. M., April 12, (second Tuesday), 1864.

By order of

J. S. HAYS, Moderator.

Frankfort, March 4, 1864. tm.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Kentucky Aroused—Madison County Speaking.

At a meeting of the Union party in the county of Madison, at the Court House, in Richmond, Judge DANIEL BRECK was called to the Chair, and W. C. MONTGOMERY appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, by a happy and telling speech by the venerable Chairman, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting,—consisting of one from each district in the county, viz: C. F. Burnam, B. D. Boatright, J. S. Golden, E. W. Roberts, N. B. Johnson, W. L. Neale, and William M. Miller, who reported the following resolutions,—which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:—

1. That our attachment to the Union and the Government of our fathers, so long and often avowed, not only remains unbroken, but has strengthened and grown amid all the evils and calamities of the terrible war, begun, and carried on by the conspirators and traitors of the South, for its overthrow and extinction;—that we have faith in the patriotism of our rulers, and the invincible courage of our armies; and relying on them, and the just Providence of God, we believe the national integrity will be preserved; the national authority restored over all the territory whose people are in rebellion; and the "United States of America" again, and sublimely purified by trial and heroic and magnanimous virtue, will be known, as heretofore, the first of civilized States on the roll of Nations.

2. That to the attainment of this end, our armies in the field must be sustained, by all the moral and physical power of the people and the Government, in their patriotic labors to conquer the rebel armies, to exterminate rebel guerrillas, and to relieve the down-trodden Union people of the Southern States.

3. That we recognize the restoration of the Union by the vigorous support of our soldiers as our first duty; and we do not intend to be drawn into any opposition to the Union cause, or to waver in our support of the Government, on account of any errors in the action of Congress, or the Federal Executive, which may occur while the war goes on.

4. That the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land;—these laws are not mere recommendations which the States may observe, or disregard, at their option; but are binding on all the members of the Union, until pronounced violative of the Constitution by the Court,—and we oppose, and will forever oppose, all attempts at violence, or nullification by the actions of the States;—and, in this connection, we desire explicitly to declare, that we approve the published proclamation of Gov. BRANTLEY, in reference to the late act of Congress, providing for the enrollment of persons subject to draft for the army in Kentucky.

5. That, while some may differ with the Federal authorities, on the policy of enlisting negro troops and believe that the quota of this State can be raised by white volunteers, yet the Southern conspirators, who are waging this wicked war of rebellion, have no just cause of complaint, for having themselves long pursued the policy of a remorseless conscription of whites; and having swelled their armies with both slaves and Indian savages. But, whether the Government, is, or not, justified by its necessities in using that kind of force, we do not, as Union men, now in the life and death struggle, intend to be drawn into torrid antagonism with it, on that account; and, least of all, do not intend to provoke a collision in our midst between the slaveholders and the non-slaveholders, when both alike have been devastated by this war—Slavery is protected by the Constitution; but those who cast off the Constitution, who defy it, and seek its overthrow, have no claims to its protection; and if, in the attempt by just and necessary war to preserve the national existence, and the liberties of the white race, negro slavery as an incident should perish, the world will not lament its death.

6. That the true and loyal Union men of Kentucky will not consent to be sold out, hook and line, to the "Peace Democracy" of the North, or their quasi secession sympathizers at home; but, in the next Presidential election, will stand upon their principles, and affiliate alone with those who support them.

7. That the course of our Representative in Congress, Hon. WM. H. RANDALL be and is hereby, fully approved and endorsed; and that the thanks of the county of Madison are due, and are hereby given to our faithful Representative in the Legislature of Kentucky, W. L. NEALE, who, by his attention to the county, merits our approval.

8. That we recognize no authority in the Convention of the Union party of Kentucky, and to prescribe in that call, as its object, to send delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago; that we do admit, however, the necessity of a Convention of the Union people of the State, to take such measures as may be needed, to give utterance to their feelings and principles, and thereby to promote their success; and we, therefore, advise the assemblage of such Convention to be held in the city of Louisville, on the 12th day of May next, instead of the 25th day of May, as heretofore suggested, and the following named citizens,—R. D. Boatright, Wm. G. Watts, Thos. P. Dudley, Sam'l Bennett, Lawson Shearer, John Bennett, Thompson Burnam, Newland Jones, Caldwell Campbell, Dr. C. J. Walker, W. W. Emory, J. D. Smith, Dr. Curran Smith, Judge Jas. H. Emory, N. B. Johnson, Curtis F. Burnam, R. G. Burton, Joseph Jones, William L. Neale, Irvine S. Roberts, R. H. Johnson, Willard Davis, Jas. Black, Dr. W. C. Montgomery, L. D. Maupin, C. C. Ball, J. W. Caperton, Thos. Richardson, J. W. Gilbert, Judge J. W. Bourne, Fulton Stephens, Hon. Daniel Breck, Kavanaugh Armstrong, Geo. W. Park, Geo. Ballen, A. J. Mershon, Dr. A. R. Haun, Humphrey T. Jones, Schuyler Johnson, E. B. Wallace, Geo. E. Billingsley, Samuel Beechmer, Thos. Palmer, Col. M. B. Heatherly, John E. McHenry, Major Green B. Broadus, Major William Coffey, Emanuel Fritz, and all others who agree with us in principle, who may be able to attend, are appointed delegates; and they are hereby instructed to send delegates to the National Convention of the Union party of the United States to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, called to meet in Baltimore, on the 7th of June next.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and forwarded to the Frankfort Commonwealth, with a request that it will publish them; and the Unionist, and the Observer and Reporter, Lexington;

the Gazette, and the Commercial, Cincinnati; and Journal, Louisville, are requested to copy them.

Ablespeeches were made by C. F. BURNAM, WILLARD DAVIS, JAS. W. CAPERTON, and JAS. H. EMORY, in advocacy of the resolutions.—The meeting was one of the largest and most harmonious ever held in Madison county.

D. BRECK, Chairman.

W. C. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

### Union Meeting in Falmouth, Kentucky, April 4th, 1864.

Pursuant to a call which had been extensively circulated through the county, the unconditional Union men assembled at the Court House in Falmouth, in mass meeting, to give expression to their opinions. The people were out in their majesty, and the large and commodious edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. Few, if any, larger assemblies have ever been witnessed in this county seat.

On motion of GEO. J. HITCH, Esq., was called to the Chair, and ANSON L. BURKE elected Secretary.

The following call, signed by over thirty of the most respectable citizens of the county, was read:

"FALMOUTH, KY., March 17, 1864.

"The undersigned, loyal citizens and unconditional Union men of Pendleton county, hereby request a meeting of all the citizens of said county, who believe that the United States Government, right or wrong, and under all circumstances, is and always will be far superior to the so-called Confederate States of America, in any attitude it can be seized, and who believe that resistance to the laws of the United States, and rebellion in any of its phases, is no remedy for any thing we may esteem a national evil, are hereby respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Falmouth, on the first Monday in April next, to give to the world a public expression of our opinions on this subject."

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of J. E. Records, Esq., Thos. Kidwell, Esq., Anthony McGill, Esq., Gideon Colvin, Esq., and Marcus Arnold, Esq., was appointed, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of every loyal citizen of the United States, and more especially of Kentucky, taking into consideration her locality and surroundings, her political and her material interests, to assume and maintain a decisive and unwavering stand in favor of the Government, founded and handed down to their posterity, by the fathers of the republic, and to put down treason and rebellion in every phase which they may assume, whether on the battlefield or in the civil departments of the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That "the Federal Union must and shall be preserved," and the Union one and inseparable, now and forever," are the great leading and controlling mottoes of the Union party of Pendleton county. We intend to stand by the institutions and flag of our country at all events and under all difficulties. We are fully aware that we are not able to control the legislation of Congress; and if any act is passed by that body which we do not relish or approve, we will graciously submit to the law and obey it, leaving its results to time, which may show that in our opposition we are influenced more by our prejudices than by our reason, believing and knowing that anything is more politic and constitutional than armed rebellion against the Government which ever has, and which still is, protecting us against armed bands of traitors, who are endeavoring to steal our property, and to sweep our State with the besom of destruction, and to make it an entire waste.

Resolved, That secession and rebellion are no remedies for any of our National evils, or what we esteem National evils. They only multiply and complicate evils, and make that which was esteemed a political evil infinitely worse, while they engrave upon the people other political and social maladies of the most ruinous and malignant nature. There is no safety to life, liberty and property, but in sustaining a firm and vigorous National Government in opposition to the loose and disorganizing principles of those who hold the political creed, the doctrine of State Rights, of Calhoun, Davis and all the great lights of treason and rebellion, and to which their disciples and sympathizers in the loyal States now adhere. We are for the States having all their Constitutional rights, according to the true intent and meaning of the Federal Constitution, but we do not believe that instrument, properly construed, sustains or countenances the doctrine of secession and rebellion in any of their phases.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly denounce the Louisville Journal, Guthrie & Co., in their efforts, without consulting the loyal people of the State, to transfer the Union party of Kentucky to the Copperhead traitors of the State. We, the loyal citizens of Pendleton county, intend to take the matter into our own hands, so far as we are concerned, and intend to show these political tricksters and semi-traitors, that we, the people are not to be bartered and sold by them as they would do for ourselves, as freemen always should, and ever will act, in all great emergencies. We also heartily endorse the course of the Frankfort Commonwealth, and intend to give that journal our support. We also approve holding the State Convention on the 25th of May next.

Resolved, That the late Copperhead and treasonable outbreaks in Coles county, Illinois and in other parts of that State, and in other loyal States, are legitimate results of the principles of that party which is endeavoring to shield and conceal its treason under the much abused and sacred name of Democracy, and they show to whom the Louisville Journal, Guthrie & Co., would transfer the Union party of Kentucky if they only had power equal to their will.

Resolved, That we endorse the course of Hon. G. Clay Smith, our immediate Representative in Congress; but, on the contrary, we condemn the course of Hon. Garrett Davis as Senator, and the course of every member of Congress from this State who affiliates with and endorses such traitors as Vallandigham, Cox, Fernando Wood and all that class of "no more men and no more money" peace politicians, and affirm that they do not represent the sentiments of the loyal citizens of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we admire and applaud the patriotism and heroism of the Union soldiers of Kentucky, who have enlisted and re-enlisted in the army to put down the rebellion, and we hereby tender to them our heartfelt thanks. We exhort them to be firm in the good cause in which they are engaged, until a victor's wreath, a lasting

peace, an established Government, and happiness and prosperity shall crown their labors and seal their reward. If any shall fall in this work of loyalty and patriotism, the laurel shall deck their graves, and their grateful friends will embalm them in their memories for all ages to come.

Resolved, That we hereby fully endorse the course of James Wilson, M. D., our Representative in the State Legislature, and of our Representative in the State Senate, B. T. Baker, Esq.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the Hon. W. S. Rankin, of Grant county, was called for, who addressed the assembled multitude in his enthusiastic and emphatic manner, for near three hours, dealing blows right and left most lustily to Copperheads, Butter-nuts, Conservative Union men, &c., endorsing fully and emphatically the sentiments of the resolutions. His cutting sarcasm and laugh-provoking wit was greeted and approved by round after round of deafening applause.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Union Convention to be held in the city of Louisville, on the 25th day of May next: James Wilson, M. D., R. B. Wilcox, M. D., Lieut. S. S. Patterson, John E. Records, Esq., J. W. Prebble, Thos. Kidwell, A. Robbins, Wm. A. Pettie, Major S. F. Swope, Richard Mann, Thos. Garrard, Thos. Corwine, E. M. Pogue, Charles Hurd, Joseph Dicken, Francis Ellis, Anthony McGill, I. P. Marvin, M. D. Cookendort, Steph. Mullins, John N. Daugherty, Geo. P. Goulding, Wm. Goulding, M. Hightower, C. Blackburn, Henry Carter, Capt. W. H. Littlejohn, Robt. Colvin, Isaac Sellers, Wm. Poynter, Gide. F. Colvin, George J. Hutch, A. L. Burke, J. H. Harbourn, M. D., H. N. Newman, Samuel Holmes, N. B. Robt, Joseph Maines, J. V. Tomlinson and G. W. Fennell.

The proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Frankfort Commonwealth, Daily Gazette, Cincinnati, and National Unionist, Lexington, Ky.

ANS. L. BURKE, Sec'y.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

"If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863-tf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863. On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrank's permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers:—

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBD, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863. "Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad-rail, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrank."

"W. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit. U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863. "Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad-rail, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters."

J. R. DILLIN, Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG. "Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull: "DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates."

"H. W. FOGLE, "Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission," January 1, 1864-6m.

City of Frankfort 6 per cent. Bonds, with Coupons, FOR SALE.

FIVE of the above desirable BONDS for investment, at par, for Green-backs, for sale by JOHN COLEMAN, 432 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Inquire at the Commonwealth Office, or by letter to the advertiser.

April 11, 1864—1st-300.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 11th day of April, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Allen, Stephen	Hedrick, Ambrose
Brown, John	Hackett, Thomas
Bell, Mrs. Lucinda	Johnson, Miss Maggie
Baltimore, Perry	Long, Miss Amanda
Bullian, James H.	Lewis, Mrs. Charlotte
Cogar, Thomas	McKee, J. C.
Davidson, James	Mullin, John
Frank, Miss	Merrill, Harris P.
Fahring, Miss Mollie	Sleete, Henry C.
Green, Mrs. E. B.	Taylor, Richard P.
Green, Geo. S.	Taylor, Cofford
Greenwell, James Wm.	Taylor, T. J.
Hart, John	Turner, Mrs. Mary
Hughes, Mrs. Ann E.	West, Ruben.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

April 11, 1864—1st-300.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by

S. C. BULL, Bookseller. January 28, 1864.

The radicals of the North and the West are not for Mr. LINCOLN's election for another term. They were opposed to him in 1860; and then as now, for JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. Seeing that in over twenty States, either by meetings of the Union members of the Legislatures, or by State Conventions, Mr. LINCOLN has been recommended for nomination, they are now anxious to postpone the meeting of the National Union Convention from the 7th of June to some time in September, and from Baltimore to Cincinnati!

This move will not do. It meets with no favor from the people; they want no political juggling, and will give countenance to none. Mr. LINCOLN we believe is the choice of three-fourths of the Union people of the Nation,—the "Copperhead" and "Conservative" declarations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Col. R. T. JACOB and Col. FRANK WOOLFORD will address the citizens of Frankfort on the 18th day of April, it being County Court day.

April 11, 1864.—1st-300.

## United States Directory for the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding,—Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,—Headquarters, Bowling Green, Ky.

## DIED.

April 6, 1864,—at the residence of Henri F. Middleton, Shelbyville, Ky., Dr. GEORGE W. NUCKOLS, aged 73 years and 4 months.



## MISCELLANY.

### "At the Last."

Man goeth forth unto his work;  
And to his labor, until the evening.  
The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,  
The flowers are sweetest at eventide,  
And birds most musical at the close of day,  
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm,  
Lies folded close in evening's robe of balm;  
And weary man must ever love her best,  
For morning calls to toil, but night to rest.

She comes from heaven, and on her wings doth bear  
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;  
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,  
To shut the weary eyes in peaceful slumber.

All things are hushed before her, as she throws  
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;  
There is a calm, a beauty, and a power  
That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

"Until the evening" we must weep and toil,  
Plough life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil,  
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,  
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide,  
Like summer evening, down the golden tide;  
And leave behind us, as we pass away,  
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

### Preserve Your Furs.

Furs should never be put away for the summer and forgotten, as they so frequently are; and, next to being shut up from the air, their greatest enemy is damp. If from the wearer being exposed to rain they become wet, they should be dried, at a moderate distance from the fire, immediately, and in warm weather, when not required for wear, they should never be shut in a box or drawer for more than a few days at a time, and every few weeks they should be shaken and beaten.

The more delicate skins require somewhat more delicate treatment. The best plan is, probably, not to pack furs away, but to let them lie in a drawer or wardrobe that is constantly being opened, so that they meet the eye frequently, and thus at convenient opportunities they may be taken out and beaten, or at any rate shaken and tossed, and exposed to the air. It is a common remark that moths get into furs, as if the insect migrated from place to place. Furs and woollens are animal substances, which develop living organisms through the decay of its material shape. Cleanliness and airing are therefore absolutely necessary.

### From the St. Louis Republican.

#### An Ancient Newspaper.

Among the relics of our American antiquities, which may fitly have a place in every cabinet of curiosities on exhibition at the approaching Centennial Fair, is a copy of "The Boston Evening Post," for May 31, 1763, which has been sent to us for inspection by Mr. M. D. Lyle, of Carondelet. It is a little seven by nine, in a good state of preservation, the only marks of age it shows, aside from its contents, being its rather dingy face, of hue like that appropriate to the "sere and yellow leaf." It purports to contain "the freshest advices, foreign and domestic," and, together with the advertisements, is mostly filled with the news of the day, a good part of it European.

This issue of the Post must have had great interest for its readers at that day. For it announced with details, the peace of Paris, which marked the close of the now celebrated seven years' war, and made such changes in the political map of America. That treaty gave all of French North America to England and Spain; to the former Canada, and to the latter Louisiana. Its contents revive the recollection of a war, in which Frederick, of Prussia, won his great name and consolidated his kingdom, after fearful vicissitudes, and this, by the aid for part of the time of England, against the coalition evoked by Maria Theresa, composed of Austria, France, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden. It was a war as desolating to Germany as it was unprovoked and glorious to Frederick. The fields of Germany were ravaged and other cities laid under heavy contributions, while everybody felt the miseries of a military despotism, and when peace came, everybody welcomed it, as a release from sufferings which had grown intolerable. But then those were great campaigns and splendid victories—Prague, Rossbach, Torgau, Linden, etc., on one side, and Collin, Kunersdorf, etc., on the other. It was waged by the Austrian Emperor to deprive Frederick of Silesia, but owing to the opportune death of Elizabeth of Russia, which raised to the Russian throne a successor who changed sides just at the moment when Frederick was reduced nearly to despair, Frederick kept his hold of Silesia, and had it confirmed to him in the end. So all the vast expenditure of blood and treasure, and all the miseries and ruin it involved, were in every rational point of view bootless.

These seven years saw a continuous war between France and England, in which Louisiana was captured from the French by New Englanders, and French rule in America was broken by Wolfe's victory over Montcalm on the Heights of Abraham. And this paper chronicles the termination of that war, in the relinquishment by France of all her possessions on the Continent.

We look in vain in this little sheet for any American news not confined to the narrow strip of America bordering on the Atlantic. At that time but few of the English Colonies dared to descend the western slopes of the Alleghenies. The feet of but few white men had trodden the wilderness west of the Mississippi river. Laclede and his companions were just then laying the foundation of our magnificent city in the humblest of beginnings. West of them, north of them, and south of them, stretched out indefinitely a veritable terra incognita—now, within the comparatively brief space of a century, almost as well known as Europe, from the explorations of multitudes of adventurers, and fast changing into all the aspects of a civilized world.

Among the advertisements we notice one by John Amiel, of a runaway "negro fellow named Pierre," who "had on when he went away, a cloth, colored coat, lined and trimmed with red, a pair of silver buckles, and a good beaver hat." Masters of vessels are cautioned against carrying off this chattel, as they would "avoid the penalty of the law." Akin to this is the following:

"To be Sold.—A strong, healthy mulatto female slave, who understands cookery and household business. Inquire of the printers."

"To be Sold Cheap.—A negro man that understands both town and country business. Inquire of the printers."

Charles Russell advertises that he has for sale "two likely negro slaves, just imported—a boy about 19 years old, and a girl of 17." As an offset to the above, we may note the advertisement of the Quarterly Meeting of the "Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge among the Indians of North America."

### From the Scripture Telegraph.

#### A Ray of Sunshine.

A minister, whom the master has been pleased to honor as a comforter of the saints, relates the following incident:

In the earlier years of my Christian life, I was accustomed to visit a poor district of a city in Scotland. One day I stepped into a hovel, dimly lighted and scantily furnished, but yet displaying a studied neatness and order. The only inmate, an aged woman, bowed down with infirmities and almost blind, was seated near the fire-place. A few moments conversation satisfied me that she was one of Christ's lowly ones rich in faith, full of peace, and rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. After my own soul had been refreshed with her gracious words, I asked, "And how do you spend the long day here?" "There is little difference to me," she replied, "between the hours of night and day, but they never seem long. There is one who abides with me, whose love makes it all light and joy to my soul. When I awake, He is still with me, and the time seems too short to meditate on His perfections, and to commune with Him. My neighbors are very kind, and when they come in to help me, I have the privilege of telling them what He is to me and of persuading them to taste and see that God is good. There is just one hour for which I watch. You see that window," she said, pointing to the four little panes that admitted the dim light into the apartment in which we sat. "For about an hour every day, when it is not cloudy the sun shines in there, and then take my large printed Bible and I sit down in the sunlight, where I can see well enough to read, and a precious hour it is to me."

"I thought," said the minister, when she related her little story, "I thought of the great sun, the center of the solar system, sending his light and heat to so many distant worlds. I thought of all that he shines upon in this busy world—the fields of grain, and the golden fruits that were advancing in his light, and I felt sure that from his going forth from the ends of Heaven, as a bridegroom coming forth from his chamber, as a strong man to run a race, in all his circuit, to the end of it, he did no nobler service and none more grateful to our Father in Heaven, who causeth His sun to shine on the evil as well as the good, than when, for a short hour, he sent a few beams into that little window, to light up the sacred page to the dim eyes of that poor old woman, whom the world knew not."

A marriage took place at Newburyport last week, in which the ceremony of joining hands was entirely omitted, the bridegroom, Lewis A. Horton, of Plainfield, N. H., having no hands to use. He enlisted in the navy at the commencement of the war, and after undergoing every kind of hardship, had his arms blown off at the shoulders by a powder explosion, not even stumps remaining, to which artificial arms can be attached.

GAS-TAR FOR POSTS.—This application is far better than the old mode of charring, and is much more easily applied. Charring only affects the outside, admitting moisture into the interior and rotting it. The tar, if applied hot to well seasoned posts, entirely excludes moisture. S. P. Wornley, of Michigan, states in the Country Gentleman, that seven years ago he built a mile of board fence, placing the posts, for one minute, in a large kettle of hot gas-tar, so as to coat them six inches above the surface. How to appear to be as sound as when set. The posts, of another fence, set about the same time, without tarring, are about half decayed.

FARM HEDGES—HONEY LOCUST.—We have, among other varieties, suggested the honey locust as a plant worthy of pretty general trial for a farm hedge. It is a strong growing plant, forming, in its natural condition, a tree of good size, and, therefore, will require severe pruning to form a hedge. Some have tried it and failed, perhaps from too close planting. It requires considerable room, and if grown as close as the hawthorn or osage orange will become choked. Dr. Warder recommends it as the most promising hedge-plant we have; and Wm. Reid, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who has many fine hedges, is satisfied, after twenty-five years' trial, that it is more easily kept and better adapted for a farm fence than any other plant that has yet been used. Those, however, who expect to make a good hedge in a few years of this or any other plant that we are acquainted with will be sorely disappointed.—Rural New Yorker.

### Sweet Corn for Hogs.

The Editor of the Pontiac (Mich.) Jacksonian says:

During our visit at the East we were asked to look at some fatting hogs in the sty of Dr. Caleb Peasistridge, of Lebanon, N. H. They were very fine ones, but not as good, we were told, as the Doctor usually raises. His system is this: For twenty years past he has planted one-fourth of an acre of sweet corn, and killed three hogs. The hogs have a good large airy sty, with feeding troughs so arranged that they can not interfere with each other at feeding time, and free access to a large, dry yard, through which runs a spring of clear water. When his sweet corn is large enough to eat, he commences feeding it, stalk and all, in the yard, giving them all the will they will eat. This he continues until they refuse to eat the stalks, after which the balance of the corn is fed in the ear, and the fattening process finished with corn meal. During the whole twenty years he has failed but twice of killing hogs of over five hundred pounds weight, each, and he gives credit for most of the weight to sweet corn. He says, properly fed, it adds at least two hundred pounds to each of his hogs. Until the frost kills it, they will eat the sweet corn, stalks and all.

ABOUT MARRIAGE.—In Scotland there are in the population 132,320 more marriageable women than men. Even, therefore, though every man above fifteen years of age were to marry, 17.2 per cent. of all the marriageable women must remain unmarried. We find that in every 100 marriageable men in each county, 39 are bachelors in England, but 44 in Scotland, while 61 are or have been married in England, but only 56 in Scotland. In like manner, of every 100 marriageable women in each county, 37 are spinsters in England, but 44 in Scotland, while 63 are or have been married in England, but only 56 in Scotland. The difference, then, between these respective numbers shows the comparative conjugal condition in the two countries, proving that 5 per cent. more males, and 7 per cent. more females, at the marriageable ages, marry in England than in Scotland. On taking a seven year's average, 1855 to 1861, it appears that marriage is annually contracted in England at the rate of 728 marriages in every 100,000 persons living. But in Scotland the average of the same years shows that only 685 marriages are annually contracted in a like population.

## HOUSE AND LOT

### For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

October 7th, 1863-tf. A. G. CAMMACK.

### TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles Turnpike Company, will meet at the Court House in Versailles on THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, for the purpose of electing Seven Managers, to serve the ensuing year; five of which to reside in Woodford, one in Fayette, and one in Franklin county. At the same time, proposals will be received for the usual repairs of the road.

March 18, 1864-tf. D. P. ROBB, Secretary.

## Administrator's Sale of Land.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

John G. Price's adm'r, p'l'f, vs. John G. Price's heirs, &c., de'ts, } In Equity.

BY virtue of a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, I will, On Monday, April 18th, 1864, (county court day), sell, at public auction, at the Court-house door in Frankfort, all the TRACT OF LAND, upon which Dr. John G. Price resided, and which he bought of Jas. B. Wilkerson, containing 10 1/2 Acres, except 25 acres heretofore sold to Cadwallader Lewis. The part to be sold is subject to the dower of Mrs. Susan R. Price, in 23 acres, allotted to her.

TERMS OF SALE.

Six and twelve months credit, secured by bond with good surety, having the force of a replevin bond, and bearing interest from date.

This cause having been referred to me to marshal the assets and audit the debts of said estate, creditors are required, by order of Court, to file their claims properly proven, before me, by the last day of June, 1864, else they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN,  
(Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.)  
March 16, 1864.—tds.

## FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Cherry, Crismin, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Saffron, Saffordine, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feather, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

### A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye various goods, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 200 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863-wly.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S

### COMPOUND

## CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorable known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound of Cedron, or WIND CEDRON, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian has defied the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the malarious influence, it stands pre-eminent, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

## DYSPEPSIA.

And its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a compound of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS.

one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS; In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS; In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA; And in FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.  
Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

## Split Bottom Chairs.

I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Sneed, at the Capital Hotel.

Dec. 23, 1863-tf. J. W. SOUTH.

## WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

### MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will arrange their work to the satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-tf.

## CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,  
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office and give general supervision to the Hotel.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862-May 14-tf.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10, 1864.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the taxes, interest, and costs due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 56, John Trubine, part of 1,216 1/2 acres, 405 5/8 acres in Logan county, Muddy river, surveyed in the name of John Trubine; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8.51.

No. 284, James McCullough, 1,950 acres, part of 3,000 acres in Caldwell county, on Tennessee river; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$6.82.

No. 1,780, Walter Brooks' heirs, 295 acres, belonging to Ann Graeff, part of 1,000 acres in Hickman county, now Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, surveyed and patented in the name of Walter Brooks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$2.06.

No. 1,967, Samuel Longstreth and J. Bailey, one-half of 18 acres in Monroe county, on Mills creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3.00.

No. 1,970, Same, one-half of 275 acres, Monroe county, on ridge, between E. Fork and Massac creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Pleasants; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$0.48.

No. 2,609, W. W. Dickerson, 600 acres in Livingston county, on Hurricane and Parquet creeks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3.40.

No. 2,776, Thomas Cropper, part of 3,000 acres, 362 1/2 acres in Union county, on Ohio river, entered by John Cropper; years tax due 1858-9-60; amount of tax \$19.00.

No. 2,801, James and M. A. Sproule and Jas. Clark, 800 acres in Green county, now Russell, on Russell creek, surveyed in the name of W. Long, patented in the name of A. Humphreys; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$6.00.

No. 2,942, Marcus E. Blakemore, 416 1/2 acres in Union county, on Tradewater; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$14.58.

No. 2,961, G. W. Buster, 326 acres in Daviess county, on Panther creek, surveyed in name of Chas. Chittenden; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax \$8.98.

No. 2,983, Thomas Russell, 500 acres on Poughs creek, patented in name of John Scott, Jr.; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax \$9.00.

No. 3,091, Edwin Leet, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Little Muddy creek, N. W. qr. S. 7, T. 1, R. 4, W. 7; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3.50.

No. 3,121, James Steudevant, 1,333 1/2 acres in Ballard county, pt. mil. entry, No. 7; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9.33.

No. 3,122, Same, 1,333 1/2 acres in Marshall county, pt. mil. entry, No. 454; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$4.67.

No. 3,123, Thomas Jewitt, pt. of 1,216 1/2 acres, 811 1/2 acres in Logan county, on Muddy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$17.03.

No. 3,141, John A. Hicks, 300 acres in Owen county, head of Saver's, surveyed in name of Austin Morris; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$14.40.

No. 3,146, Justin Morse, 80 acres in Marshall county; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.85.

No. 3,150, Wm. Edwards, 150 acres in Union county, on waters Cypress; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$4.72.

No. 3,165, W. C. Buck, (Nashville), 800 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer creek, patented in name of Hancock Taylor; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$6.00.

No. 3,129, Janetta Gordon's heirs, 205 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61, amount of tax 31 cents.

No. 3,130, Same, 500 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax 75 cents.

No. 3,131, Same, 500 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$5.

No. 3,132, Same, 500 acres in Union county, on Highland creek, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,134, Same, 450 acres in Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$1.36.

No. 3,172, W. J. Anderson, part of 2,264 acres, 964 acres in Ballard county, on Mississippi river, entry No. 98, in name of J. R. Davis; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$13.50.

No. 3,256, Wm. M. Maxwell, 1,000 acres in Warren county, on Drake's creek; years tax due 1859, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7.

No. 3,257, Same, 5,000 acres in Lawrence county, on Big Sandy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$8.75.

No. 3,258, Same, 100 acres in Pulaski county; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7.40.

No. 3,162, W. W. Dickerson, 1,113 1/2 acres in Fleming county, between Flemingsburg and the Iron Works; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$15.66.

No. 2,762, Geo. Clarke, 200 acres in Green county, on Tennessee creek, surveyed in name of Geo. Clarke, patented in name of Geo. Clarke; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$14.40.

No. 3,128, W. H. Briggs, 157 acres in Crittenden county, on Hurricane; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$4.40.

No. 3,261, Same, 100 acres in Union county, on Tradewater; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.00.

No. 3,283, Samuel H. Hall, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

No. 3,284, Same, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

No. 3,285, Same, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

Given under my hand this day above.

WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

N. B. Any owner, their attorney, or agent desiring to pay any of the above taxes, will forward the amount of taxes named and 50 per cent. interest for the first year's tax, 100 per cent. interest for the second year's tax, and 25 cents for each tract or lot for advertising. On 11th day of May the land will be forfeited, and it will then require 100 per cent. more to pay the amount due, and after that the amount due will bear interest at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum, and can be redeemed at that rate until the 10th day of May, 1866, when the time of redemption expires.

Feb 10-213m WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

## NEW ENGLAND

### Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confided To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.  
Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

## THE BEST

### IS

## THE CHEAPEST!

### INSURE WITH THE